

A NEW SPECIES OF *ANTHAXIA* WITH NOTES
ON OTHER BUPRESTIDS
(COLEOPTERA: BUPRESTIDAE)¹

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Anthaxia quercicola* is described and the male genitalia and protibia are illustrated. Additional information is provided on the distribution or hosts of 12 other North American buprestids.

A new species of *Anthaxia* is described which may possibly be confused in collections with specimens of *A. quercata* (Fab.) or *A. cyanella* Obenberger.

Anthaxia quercicola Wellso, **NEW SPECIES**
(Fig. 1-3)

Male. Head and thorax green, elytra aqua with lateral and sutural margins black. **Head** with front broadly concave, indistinctly pubescent with largest punctures within concavity and more distinctly reticulate on upper half of face. Eyes parallel when viewed from front, converging at base of head. Clypeus broadly semicircularly emarginate. Antennae brownish with an aqua cast; first segment elongate and more than twice as long as wide, second segment oval, third segment slightly smaller than segments 4-10 which are similar in size and nearly quadrate, eleventh segment slightly larger than segment 10. Base of head dark with a small indistinct groove. **Pronotum** slightly less than 1.3 times wider than long, widest just behind middle. Anterior margin with a broad median lobe, broadly emarginate on each side; posterior margin linear on each side of middle. Disc with broad impression on each side of midline, deepest between middle of disc and humeral angle. Pronotum indistinctly reticulate with minute pores in each reticulation. Scutellum about as wide as long. **Elytra** impressed transversely near base, laterally on each side; granulate except along sutural and lateral margins which are smoother. Dark smooth lateral margin 3 times broader than sutural margin. Elytra equally wide at basal .125 and 0.5 with a slight constriction between these 2 points and tapering to apex after .625; a ridge laterally along margin and serrate on apical .375 to sutural margin where elytra meet. Ventrally the thorax is aqua-green and abdomen bronze-green. **Legs:** all tibiae serrate internally with a spine arising from each tubercle (Fig. 3). **Size:** length 3.6 mm, width 1.3 mm.

Female. Differing from male in having lower half of face yellow-green with a reddish-purple band above it and a bluish-purple band at base of head. Thorax bluish with a small reddish-purple band anteriorly and a similarly-colored wider band laterally. Elytra purple. Tibiae not serrate. Length 4.1 mm, width 1.5 mm.

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Types: Holotype male: TEXAS: Easterwood Airport near College Station, 13-IV-64, S. G. Wellso, emerged in a screened insectary from a branch 1.25 inches in diameter of Durand oak, *Quercus durandii* Buckl. (U. S. National Museum). **Allotype female:** Same collection data as holotype [author's collection]. **Paratype males:** TEXAS: College Station, emerged 16-IV-64, S. G. Wellso, [author's collection]; TEXAS: Bryan, 8-IV-65 and 13-IV-69, J. C. Schaffner (Texas A&M University Collection). TEXAS: H4633, Horn Coll, [Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia]; FLORIDA: Gainesville, 8-III-29, W.S.B. Collection, [Purdue, Blatchley Collection]; and MICHIGAN: Monroe Co., 8-IV-62, R. R. Dreisbach [Michigan State University Collection]. **Paratype female:** Michigan: Whitmore Lake, 28-VI-56, G. H. Nelson, (G. H. Nelson Collection) collected on *Quercus velutina* Lam.

There is some variation in the male paratypes in the color of the abdomen ventrally. In general, those specimens which were collected in the field are more metallic aqua in color ventrally. It is possible that the specimens from Texas which were killed shortly after emergence had not completely developed their color.

Males can be separated from male *Anthaxia quercata* (see Cobos, 1958) by their smaller size, different coloration and genitalia. Females can be separated from female *Anthaxia cyanella* (see Cobos, 1958) by the entirely blue front of the face in *cyanella*.

HOSTS & DISTRIBUTION NOTES

New hosts and/or new distribution records are presented for 12 N.A. species. Adults were collected in the field or emerged from caged wood in an open-screened insectary at College Station, Texas. Wood was obtained within 3 miles of the insectary in January and February 1964, and was watered each week from April to August. In addition, the duration of the emergence period

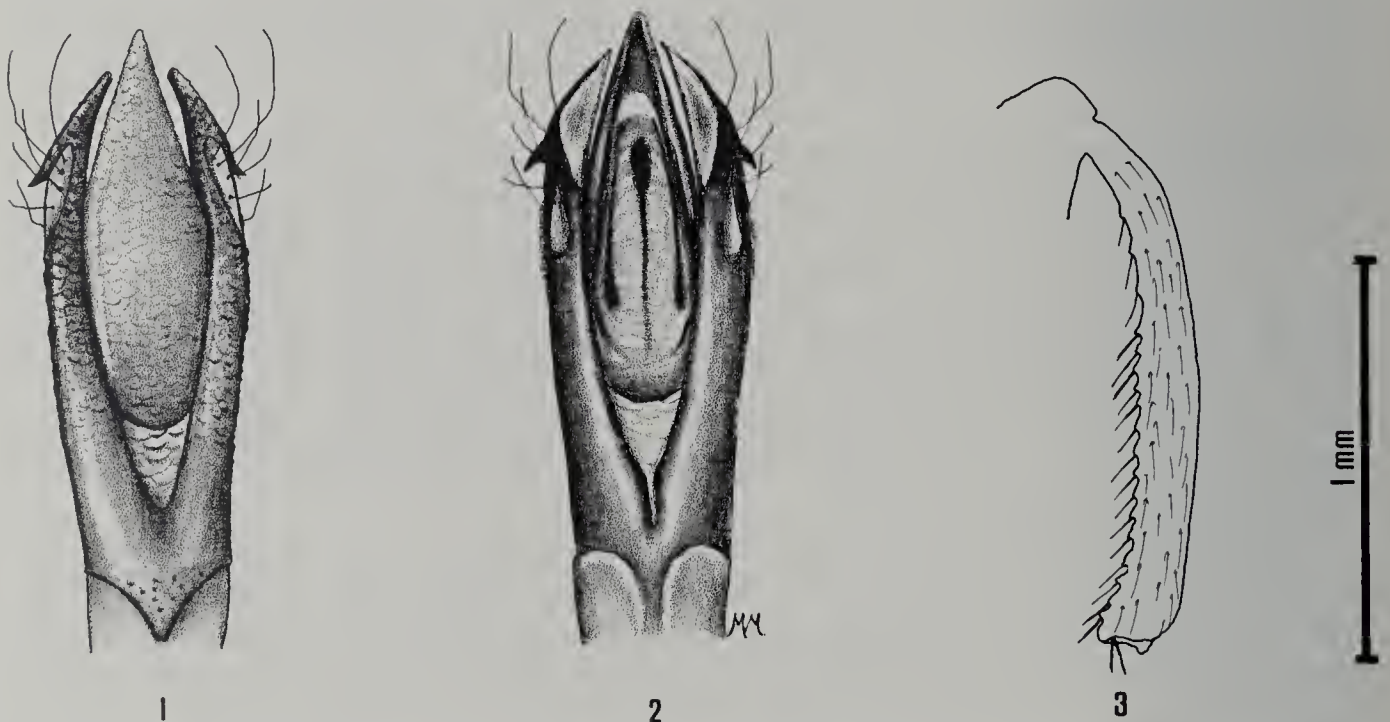


Fig. 1, 2. Dorsal (1) and ventral (2) surface of male genitalia of *Anthaxia quercicola* n.sp.

Fig. 3. Protibia of male *Anthaxia quercicola* n.sp.

is reported for those species that emerged in the insectary. Unless otherwise noted, I collected all specimens, and they are deposited in my collection.

Actenodes acornis (Say) 1836, Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans. 6:159-160. Adults emerged from pecan, *Carya illinoensis* (Wang.) K., 4-V-64 to 9-VI-64 at College Station.

Actenodes mendax Horn 1891, Amer. Ent. Soc. Trans. 18:46-47. Emerged from honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* L., between 10-VI-64 and 11-VII-64 at College Station.

Acmaeodera tubulus (Fab.) 1801, Systema Eleutheratorum, Vol. 2: 200. Adults were cut from their pupal cells in pecan on 30-XI-63 and in cedar elm, *Ulmus crassifolia* Nutt., on 10-II-64 at College Station. This species joins *Chalcophorella campestris* Say, *Ptosima gibbicollis* Say, and *Buprestis striata* Fab. which overwinter as adults in pupal cells (Knull, 1925).

Agrilus acaciae Fisher 1926, U.S.N.M. Bull. 145:279-81. Six adults emerged from huisache, *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd., from 29-III-64 to 25-V-64 at College Station. This species was previously reported from Brownsville, Texas.

Agrilus cupricollis Gory 1841, Mon. Bupr. Suppl., 4:240, pl. 40. This species, previously reported only from Florida and Georgia (Franklin & Lund, 1956), was collected with *A. ruficollis* (Fab.) at College Station from 4-IV-64 to 29-IV-64.

Agrilus macer LeConte 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 10:70. Seventy adults emerged from sugarberry, *Celtis laevigata* Willd., at College Station from 28-V-64 to 4-VII-64 with the peak emergence period being 7-9-VI.

Agrilus pulchellus Bland 1865, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., 4:382. Two specimens were collected on fleabane, *Erigeron* sp., at College Station on 11-IX-63 and 21-IX-64.

Agrilus pseudofallax Frost 1923, Canad. Ent. 55:279-80. Thirty adults were collected on honey locust 3 mi W of College Station between 7-IV-64 and 9-V-64. The nearest previously reported locality was Mississippi.

Agrilus tarahumarae Cazier, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 1526, pp. 32-33. This species was described from a unique male from 80 km N. of Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, Mexico on 30-VI-47 and is deposited in the Amer. Mus. of Natur. Hist. collection.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE: Differs from male in being larger and more robust with the head and pronotum blackish-bronze and with the elytra aenescent. Length 11.8 mm, width 3.5 mm.

ALLOTYPE, female (writer's collection), Texas, Edwards County, Barksdale, 7-V-61. Ten adults were collected on flowers of *Stillingia* sp. growing adjacent to the Neuces River, by Dr. Horace Burke and the author.

Chrysobothris analis LeConte 1858, Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans. 11:238. Adults emerged from eastern redbud, *Cercis canadensis* L., pecan and sugarberry between 31-III-64 and 24-VIII-64 at College Station.

Chrysobothris arizonica Chamberlin 1938, Pan-Pacific Ent. 14:13-14. A male was collected by sweeping grasses 5 mi NE of Wheatland, Wyoming, 24-VI-65. The nearest previously reported locality was Durango, Colorado.

Chrysobothris ignicollis Horn 1885, Amer. Ent. Soc. Trans. 12:145. Adults emerged from eastern redcedar, *Juniperus virginiana* L., at College Station between 1-III-64 and 27-IV-64.

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LITERATURE NOTICES

The tiger beetles of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae) by Robert C. Graves and David L. Pearson. 1973. Trans-Amer. Ent. Soc. 99:157-203; 47 Fig.

Alticinae of Oceania (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) by G. Allan Samuelson. 1973. Pacific Insects Monograph 30:1-165; 40 Fig., 1 Table. Available for \$8.00 from: Pacific Insects, Bishop Museum, P. O. Box 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818.

Studies of the subtribe Tachyina (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Bembidiini), Part I: A revision of the Neotropical genus *Xystosomus* Schaum by Terry L. Erwin. 1973. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 140:1-39; 72 Fig.

A systematic revision and the evolutionary biology of the *Ptomaphagus* (*Adelops*) beetles of North America (Coleoptera; Leiodidae; Catopinae), with emphasis on cave-inhabiting species by Stewart B. Peck. 1973. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 145(2):29-162; 216 Fig., 21 maps.

Revision of *Bledius* and related genera. Part I. The *aequatorialis*, *mandibularis*, and *semiferrugineus* groups and two new genera (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Oxylelinae) by Lee H. Herman, Jr. 1972. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 149(2):113-253; 451 Fig., 17 maps.

—R. E. Woodruff

